

Date: Tue, 15 Jun 93 04:30:15 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #728
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Tue, 15 Jun 93 Volume 93 : Issue 728

Today's Topics:

 ** FLEA at MIT ** Sunday 20 June Cambridge MA
 A little radio FUN!
 ATTN SFO Area
 Entry Level HF Rigs
 High Latitude HF Beacon Operational!
 New Radio Shack HT???

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 15 Jun 1993 01:53:52 GMT
From: w1gsl@athena.mit.edu
Subject: ** FLEA at MIT ** Sunday 20 June Cambridge MA
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

***** \$1 buyers discount with hardcopy of this notice *****

COMPUTERS - ELECTRONICS - HAM RADIO - COMPUTERS - ELECTRONICS

 FLEA all SUMMER at MIT
 June 20th, 1993
 9AM-2PM

Come to the city for a great flea - plenty of free parking.

 MIT's electronics and ham radio flea will take
 place on the third Sunday of each month this summer,

April thru October.

There is tailgate space for over 400 sellers and free, off-street parking for >1000 cars!

Buyers admission is \$2 (you get \$1 off if you're lucky enough to have a copy of our ad) and sellers spaces are \$10.00-each at the gate.

The flea will be held at the corner of Albany and Main streets in Cambridge; right in the Kendall Square area from 9AM to 2PM, with sellers set-up time starting at 7AM.

!! RAIN or SHINE !! Have no fear of rain, a covered tailgate area is available for all sellers (6'8" clearance).

Talk-in: 146.52 and W1XM/R-449.725/444.725 (PL 114.8/2A).

Sponsors: MIT Electronics Research Society
MIT UHF Repeater Association (W1XM)
MIT Radio Society (W1MX)
Harvard Wireless Club (W1AF)

For more info / advanced reservations 617 253 3776

***** \$1 buyers discount with hard copy of this notice *****

Steve Finberg W1GSL w1gsl@athena.mit.edu
PO Box 82 MIT Br Cambridge MA 02139 617 258 3754

Date: 15 Jun 1993 04:43:13 GMT
From: cthomas@athena.mit.edu
Subject: A little radio FUN!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1vitjl\$99t@transfer.stratus.com> fms@sw.stratus.com (Faith Senie) writes:

>
>So that was pretty much my day. I had a great time, met some great new folks
>both on the air and off, picked up a few new gridsquares on 6 and 432, learned
>some interesting new phonetics for the letter T, and got some fresh air and
>sunshine to boot! I'm a happy camper...

That reminds me of Field Day in '90. A bunch of got together Saturday afternoon and set up out equipment. We started working stations around noon, our time, with my call, WZ0C. We worked late into the night (Isn't that both the point and the fun of it?). About 5AM, I hear this strange mutilation of my callsign. The guy at the other end of the tent was talking to somebody on 10m down in 4 land. I'm hearing the strangest phonetics in the world as he tries to get my call across to the person. It's very hard to get letters that rhyme with E across through a lot of noise. Then he tries:
W, as in Washing machine, Z as in Zanzibar, 0, as in 0, as in nothing!
C, as in, what's C stand for guys? By that time, we were laughing to hard to help him out. I think it took 20 minutes or so to get the call across. Lots of fun, though.

--Michael T. Ford
<cthomas@media.mit.edu>

Date: 15 Jun 1993 02:22:47 GMT
From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!
moe.ksu.ksu.edu!crcnis1.unl.edu!mcduffie@ames.arpa
Subject: ATTN SFO Area
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

This may seem a strange place to post such a request, but I couldn't come up with a better one. I've been a ham long enough to know that there are hams in every job imaginable and this might find one who can help.

I'm going to be in the Bay Area early next month and have heard that if you know the right person, you can get up in the south tower of the GGB. If anyone knows someone who can arrange such, I would be happy to communicate with them via whatever means necessary.

I have a tour of the Mt.Sutro tower arranged and would like to add this to the things I've done in my city of birth.

Thanks in advance for any help anyone can provide.

73,

Gary McDuffie, Sr. // ---o-----\./-----o---
Scottsbluff, Nebraska \\ // mcduffie@unl.edu ---o-----/|\-----o---
AGON@AGON.#WNE.NE.USA.NA \X/ -----|
Every organization has someone who really does know what's going on.
That person must be fired! - DANGER! No User Servicable Parts!

Date: 14 Jun 93 20:02:50 GMT
From: pravda.sdsc.edu!news.cerf.net!usc!hacgate!dunes!tony@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Entry Level HF Rigs
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <mellerso-140693095922@memac.ucns.uga.edu>, mellerso@uga.cc.uga.edu
(Mike Ellerson) writes:

|> Has anyone had any experience with the REntry LevelS HF rigs like the :

|> Kenwood TS 140S

|> Yaseu FT747GX

|> Icom 725 and 728

|>

|> These rigs are all available for less than \$900. For around \$1100 the
|> Kenwood TS450 and Yaseu FT890 are available. I am sure myself and other
|> soon to be amateurs would benefit from any experiences that you have had
|> with any of these rigs. In the entry level class all these units are fairly
|> close in features. Also, how important is the FM mode which the FT747GX and
|> Icom 725 and 728 omit? Is it worth paying extra for 6M on the Icom 729 and
|> Kenwood TS690 ? Do any of these units have a better receiver section than
|> the other ? Any features more valuable than others ? Any information would
|> be appreciated.

|>

|>

|>

|> Thanks in Advance

Well, this is sure to start some debate. Everyone has models they like better than others. Kind of like a ford/chevy debate...

but here goes..

If your new to HF you are most likely a Novice or Tech+. If this is the case FM on the radios is just about useless. You cannot use it, and it is a small segment of the band to listen to. If your a General Class or higher, it might be worth it. But with solar conditions getting worst in the next 10 years, it ain't all that great. Let me start off next by saying I am not a Kenwood fan. However, the TS 140S is a fine first radio. It offers lots of features and has lots of poeple around that know it and use i

t. I have a Yaseu FT747GX now in my car. I use it moblie. It's best feature is the fact that it has very few controls. This radio is so easy to use that it is the perfect mobile. I have worked the world with this rig in my car. The only thing I do not like is the receiver is not as sensitive as I would like it. Also the decay of the agc is a little to slow for my taste, but works well. The IC725/726 are both fine radios. Like the 747 they have few contols on the front panel and they

are easy to use. In my opinion, the Icom radios have better receivers than either Kenwood or Yaesu. My home base station is a Icom radio.

If I was to choose, I would rate the radios as:

- 1) Yaesu FT747GX (because it's easy to use for a first timer)
- 2) IC725 (because it's got a great receiver)
- 3) TS140 (Just cause you asked)

FT890 is a great radio, and very well made..

Date: 14 Jun 1993 22:05:20 -0400
From: digex.com!digex.net!not-for-mail@uunet.uu.net
Subject: High Latitude HF Beacon Operational!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE *****
1 June 1993

HIGH LATITUDE HF BEACON BEGINS OPERATION

A new HF beacon, callsign NAF, located at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska (67N, 168W), began operation during mid-May 1993. The beacon is part of Project PENEX, which is short for Polar, Equatorial, and Near Vertical Incidence Skywave Experiment. The project's goal is to make calibrated field strength measurements as validation of HF propagation prediction programs like IONCAP, used to make predictions published in "QST."

The Wales beacon transmits 4K and 8K sequence length, direct-sequence spread-spectrum signals. Transmitter power is 100 watts, and the system uses a three-band fan dipole antenna. The system's receivers, located in Fairbanks, AS, Seattle, WA, State College, PA, and San Diego, CA, use this 40 kHz wide signal for the field strength measurements. This modulation also provides for positive signal identification and some interference and noise rejection.

NAF transmits narrowband CW and FSK signals on the same frequencies. You may copy these ID transmissions each hour at 00 and 01 minutes on 5604 kHz, 20 and 21 minutes on 11004 kHz, and 40 and 41 minutes on 16804 kHz.

The project's sponsor is the Naval Security Group Command in Washington, DC. Participants include the Naval Command, Control, and Ocean Surveillance Center, San Diego, CA, the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, the Applied Physics Lab at the University of Washington at Seattle, and the Applied Research Lab at Penn. State University.

Amateur participants include KR4K, K3CXZ, KL7CYS, W6PUX, K6GKU, K6GDK, WB6SQA, KD6SC, KD4WFA, and WA3FET.

A second, equatorial region, beacon will begin transmissions in Fall 1993. The transmitter, located on the island of Rarotonga, South Cook Islands, will broadcast on low VHF frequencies as well at the same three HF frequencies.

The project welcomes reception reports, which will be acknowledged by a colorful QSL card. You may address reception reports or requests for further information to:

Mr. Bob Rose (K6GKU)
Code 54
NRaD Division, NCCOSC
271 Catalina Blvd.
San Diego, CA 92152-5000
fax: (619) 553-3058
MCI Mail: 5415414
INTERNET: 5415414@mcimail.com

Dr. Gus Lott (KR4K)
Code GX, COMNAVSECGRU
3801 Nebraska Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20393-5452
fax: (202) 282-0329
MCI Mail: 5308381
PRODIGY: NVRX14B
INTERNET: 5308381@mcimail.com

--

Bob Scott Internet: bobscott@digex.com CompuServe: 73125,1437
 "Everybody's got a story..." Mike Hammer

Date: 14 Jun 93 07:45 CDT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!news.kei.com!news.oc.com!
utacfd.uta.edu!trsvax!trsvax!rpo@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: New Radio Shack HT???
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Radio Shack HTX-404 440 MHz (70 cm) Amateur UHF FM Transceiver

The new Radio Shack 440 MHz scanner is now available at some stores (like the HTX-202, manufacturing is starting very slowly). This is a brief summary of the transceiver's specs. When I made a similar posting about the HTX-202 when it first came out, I received complaints that I was 'promoting.' Note that this posting is not intended to promote, but to inform the amateurs

on the net of the unit's listed specs. I apologize in advance to anyone that has a different definition of 'promoting' that would include this post.

(These won't be available in quantity until mid-Summer.)

SPECIFICATIONS

General

Frequency Range	440 - 450 MHz (Modifiable to 430 - 450 MHz)
Frequency Steps	5/10/15/20/25/50/100 kHz
Frequency Stability	+/- 10 ppm
Antenna Impedance	50 Ohms Unbalanced
Speaker	8 Ohms
Microphone	Condenser Mic, 1.2 kOhms
Channel Display	LCD 8 digits
Operating Temperature	14 to 140 deg F
Size	2 9/16 x 4 5/8 x 1 7/8 Inches
Weight	1 lb, 3 ozs
Supply Voltage	
Alkaline Battery Pack	9 VDC
Ni-Cad Batter Pack (600 mAh)	7.2 VDC
External Power Jack	7.2 to 13.8 VDC

Receiver

1st IF	45 MHz
2nd IF	455 kHz
Sensitivity	0.2 uV (12 dB SINAD) 0.35 uV (20 dB NQ)
Squelch Sensitivity	
Threshold	0.1 uV
Tight	10 dB above threshold
Spurious Response Attenuation	60 dB
Intermodulation Attenuation	60 dB
Adjacent Channel Rejection (25 kHz)	50 dB
Modulation Acceptance Bandwidth ...	9 kHz
Hum and Noise	35 dB
Audio Output Power (10% THD):	
7.2VDC	0.3W
9 VDC	0.5W
12 VDC	1W
13.8 VDC	1W
Audio Distortion	2%
Audio Response	-6 dB/Octave
Current Drain	
Standby w/Power Save	35 mA
Standby wo/Power Save	25 mA

CTCSS Sensitivity 0.15 uV
DTMF Squelch Sensitivity 0.2 uV

Transmitter

RF Power Output
7.2 VDC 1.5W
9 VDC 2.5W
> 12 VDC 5W
Low Power 0.5W
Maximum Deviation 4.5 kHz
Hum and Noise 35 dB
Audio Distortion 0.5%
Audio Response +6 dB/Octive
Spurious and Harmonic Emissions ... 70 dB
Frequency Error +/- 0.0005%
Microphone Sensitivity 4 mV rms
CTCSS Tone Deviation 0.7 kHz
DTMF Tone Deviation 3.5 kHz
Current Drain:
7.2 VDC 1.2A
9 VDC 1.4A
12 VDC 1.6A
13.8 VDC 1.8A
Low Power 0.8A

It includes CTCSS, DTMF, DTMF page, 16 memories, DTMF memory,
and operates almost identically to the HTX-202. Price is \$299.

For a comprehensive review, see this month's QST.

Paul Opitz
Radio Shack Publications

Date: 15 Jun 93 04:20:39 GMT
From: ogicse!emory!darwin.sura.net!news-feed-1.peachnet.edu!athena!
aisun3.ai.uga.edu!mcovingt@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Jun11.150745.9462@uhura.neoucom.edu>,
<930613.142008.5Z6.rusnews.w165w@garlic.sbs.com>,
<1993Jun14.144241.17691@ke4zv.uucp>
Subject : Re: Digital microwave project

In article <1993Jun14.144241.17691@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
writes:

>In article <930613.142008.5Z6.rusnews.w165w@garlic.sbs.com> system@garlic.sbs.com
(Tony Pelliccio) writes:

>>Now I know that profane/obscene material isn't permitted but all the
>>stuff is sent compressed and unreadable unless you're running uucico
>>etc. What is the legality of this? I mean, music can be transmitted, as
>>digital (midi files, etc) so what would the issue be with passing
>>alt.sex.stories in coded format? Just out of sheer curiosity of course.

>

>Strictly speaking, all such transmissions are prohibited, even the
>midi sequences. The rules don't specify the format, only the content.
>Practically speaking, the *intent* of the regulations is to protect
>the public, using unsophisticated equipment, from being exposed to
>indecent materials, and to restrict broadcast type services. So a
>compressed data stream is just a data transmission that's unlikely
>to be hassled.

Actually, the FCC's intentions are clear, and are not quite what you
said. Transmission of descriptions of music is OK so long as the music
cannot be directly demodulated as such with ordinary radio equipment
-- that is, you can transmit all the MIDI sequences you want, but don't
transmit music as audio on FM, AM, or SSB.

Transmission of obscene or indecent material is prohibited regardless
of the method of encoding. This, at least, seems to follow from various
FCC rulings that "not only obscene words, but also _their meanings_
[however expressed], are prohibited."

--

:- Michael A. Covington, Associate Research Scientist : *****
:- Artificial Intelligence Programs mcovingt@ai.uga.edu : *****
:- The University of Georgia phone 706 542-0358 : * * *
:- Athens, Georgia 30602-7415 U.S.A. amateur radio N4TMI : ** *** ** <><

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #728
